

The Cordylurid Genus *Paralleloma* and its Nearest Allies (Dipt.).

By J. R. MALLOCH, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

This paper deals with North American species only. The genus *Paralleloma* was erected by Becker for the reception of the species previously placed in the genus *Cordylura* which have the thoracic dorsocentral bristles reduced or almost absent. I recently published, in my paper on the Diptera collected by the Canadian Arctic Expedition, a key to the genera of Scatophagidae in which I cited characters for the differentiation of all the genera then known to me as occurring in America. In the present paper I have proposed a subdivision of the genus *Paralleloma*, which adds two genera to our list, though the species cited as genotypes are among those already known to science.

AMERICINA gen. n.

Differs from *Paralleloma* in having the arista pubescent, prealar bristle absent, posterior notopleural generally present, and the sixth wing-vein traceable to margin of wing though very indistinctly so.

Genotype, *Cordylura adusta* Loew.

Americina adusta (Loew)

The specimens which I have examined are all similarly colored. Shining whitish yellow, black on upper half of occiput, ocellar spot, apex of third antennal segment, broadly on each side of mesonotum and scutellum, on dorsum of mesonotum a longitudinal stripe below and behind base of wings, and the entire abdomen. All tarsi blackened. Wings slightly infuscated at apices.

The posterior notopleural bristle in one male is duplicated. Scutellum longer than in any allied species, slightly flattened on disc, and almost triangular, with 4 bristles, the basal pair shortest. The short stout bristles on ventral surface of mid femur in male distinguish this species from any of its allies.

Originally described from New Jersey and since recorded from New Hampshire. I have taken it in Illinois and seen specimens from Maryland, near Plummers Island (McAtee), and Indiana (Aldrich).

Americina inermis (Loew).

Differs from the preceding species in having the antennae entirely yellow, the dorsum of thorax, scutellum and metanotum black, and the wings clear.

The scutellum is short, with two very long lateral bristles and two minute apical hairs, the legs are entirely without strong bristles, and the tarsi are pale.

Originally described from the White Mountains, New Hampshire. I have seen one male from Viola, Idaho. Cresson has redescribed this species from the northwest as *Cordilura nudicornis*.

ACHAETELLA gen. n.

Differs from *Paralleloma* and *Americina* in having post-vertical bristles absent. The sixth wing-vein is continued rather distinctly to the margin, the prealar bristle is present as is generally also the posterior notopleural.

Genotype, *Lissa varipes* Walker.

Achaetella varipes (Walker).

The black body, conspicuously marked black and yellow legs, and black tipped wings of this species distinguish it from any other in the group.

Originally described from Ohio. Since recorded from New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois and Montreal, Canada. It is very common and generally distributed in Illinois and the Atlantic States as far south as District of Columbia.

(To be continued)

The Life History of *Hesperia ericetorum* Boisd.
(Lepid. : HesperIIDae).

By KARL R. COOLIDGE, Hollywood, California.

Hesperia ericetorum has been recorded from California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Oregon, and recently Mr. Eral J. Newcomer has written me that the species occurs quite commonly about Yakima, Washington.

It is a fairly abundant butterfly in Southern California, but though possessing a strong flight, is only rarely found at any distance from the vicinity of its food-plants, and for this reason it has sometimes been considered as being quite scarce. About Los Angeles I have found *ericetorum* on the wing practically